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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Jerry W. Friedheim briefs newsmen Nov. 23 on recent air strikes against military targets in North Vietnam—south of the 19th Parallel. Assisting is Air Force Brigadier General Daniel James Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. (DoD Photo)

Moved To Another Area

U.S. Conducts Mission To Free PWs In North

A group of highly-trained U.S. Army and Air Force men made a daring raid on a prisoner of war compound 20 miles west of Hanoi Nov. 20.

Their aim was to free PWs and fly them to safety. However, the prisoners had been moved to another area.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird called a news conference Nov. 23 and explained that a special task force of volunteers was assembled to train for the mission.

"I cannot give you any details of their training except to say that it was meticulous, intensive, often around-the-clock, and represented the highest order of dedication and professionalism."

The operation was under the overall command of Brigadier

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Protective Reaction Missions

Timetable, Comments On Recent Air Strikes

3 A.M., Nov. 21

At 3 a.m., Nov. 21, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird issued a statement which said, "We are conducting limited-duration protective reaction air strikes against missile and anti-aircraft gun sites and related facilities in North Vietnam, south of the 19th Parallel."

The Secretary explained, "These protective reaction strikes are in response to attacks on our unarmed reconnaissance aircraft. When the United States halted the bombing of North Vietnam on November 1, 1968, it was with the understanding of the fact that unarmed reconnaissance would continue."

Secretary Laird added, "These protective reaction missions are designed to protect the lives of United States pilots flying

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'Stand Up And Be Counted'

Secretary Kelley Discusses People, All-Volunteer Force

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger T. Kelley believes "it is time for Americans to stand up and be counted."

Addressing the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, Assistant Secretary Kelley said:

"We Americans can't have it both ways. We can't insist that the Selective Service draft must go, but fail to support those measures needed to create and maintain an All-Volunteer Force. American colleges can't protest their love of freedom, but permit a radical minority on campus to deprive others of the freedom to choose a military profession through ROTC. American citizens who place a value on their own security cannot

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Protective Reaction Missions

Timetable, Comments On Recent Air Strikes

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(a) unarmed reconnaissance missions over North Vietnam, and (b) pilots flying missions associated with interdiction of North Vietnamese supplies throughout southern Laos moving toward South Vietnam."

11:45 A.M., Nov. 21

At 11:45 a.m., Nov. 21, Secretary Laird elaborated on his earlier statement, noting, "The limited-duration protective reaction air strikes initiated yesterday (Nov. 20) will be completed by 6 p.m. EST, today, Nov. 21."

He added, "I want to state that we will continue to take protective reaction as necessary to protect the pilots on our unarmed reconnaissance planes.

"On another point, I have noted erroneous reports from Hanoi that in connection with our protective reaction strikes we have bombed prisoner of war camps. Such reports are false. We will continue to hold the other side fully accountable for the safety and well-being of our prisoners of war. The other side should make no mistake about that."

11:30 A.M., Nov. 23

At 11:30 a.m., Nov. 23, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Jerry W. Friedheim provided additional information at a Pentagon briefing. He explained, "security considerations" now permit release of details of the limited-duration protective reaction air strikes conducted against military targets in North Vietnam—south of the 19th Parallel.

He said, "The protective reaction strikes took place during a period of approximately seven hours."

Following are additional excerpts of Mr. Friedheim's statement:

When the United States halted the bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968, it was with the understanding of the fact that our unarmed reconnaissance would continue.

These protective reaction missions were designed to protect the lives of United States pilots flying unarmed reconnaissance over North Vietnam—and the lives of our pilots flying missions to interdict North Vietnamese military supplies moving through Laos toward South Vietnam.

As you know, Secretary Laird has been particularly concerned at the other side's breach of the understandings. An unarmed United States Air Force RF-4C aircraft was shot down Nov. 13 over North Vietnam, and two crew members were lost. The Secretary also is concerned about the shellings this month of the cities of Saigon and Hue with the resulting injury of South Vietnamese civilians. In addition, we are concerned that the other side has not chosen to negotiate in any substantive or productive way at Paris.

The Secretary of Defense has stated many times that we remain ready to take appropriate action in response to attacks on our unarmed reconnaissance aircraft, in response to major infiltration across the demilitarized zone, or in response to the shelling of major South Vietnamese cities. The so-called understanding reached at the time the United States halted the bombing of the north more than two years ago included these three specifics.

Since the bombing halt, ten United States aircraft and one helicopter have been shot down in the north. During this time there have been more than 60 instances in which we have conducted protective reaction to safeguard American lives.

You will recall that during the period of May 1-4, this spring, almost 500 U.S. aircraft participated in a series of reinforced protective reaction strikes in response to enemy firing on our unarmed reconnaissance aircraft.

I can advise you today that according to our latest reports, approximately 200 United States aircraft were involved in the latest protective reaction strikes.

I am particularly pleased to report that we suffered no—I repeat no—losses of any of these aircraft or their crews.

The total number of United States aircraft participating included—of course—the strike aircraft, combat air patrol aircraft, flak-suppression aircraft, electronic support aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft, and search and rescue aircraft. There were approximately 50 support aircraft of these types.

The strike missions themselves were flown by Air Force, Marine and Navy aircraft. The Navy aircraft came from the aircraft carriers Hancock, Ranger, and Oriskany.

The main areas in which the limited duration, protective reaction strikes were conducted, against military targets, included the approach routes to the Mu Gia and Ban Karai Passes into Laos—and the similar approach route north and west of the Demilitarized Zone. There has been a particularly heavy buildup of enemy missiles and anti-aircraft-guns in this area in recent months. Although there has been bad weather over the panhandle of North Vietnam since the protective reaction strikes, initial post-strike reports from our pilots indicate that about 100 secondary fires and explosions were observed in the target areas, and that more than 100 trucks near the anti-aircraft sites were struck. Several missiles and associated equipment were probably destroyed on the ground.

Our pilots reported several surface-to-air missiles were fired against them during the protective reaction strikes. None of them hit our planes.

I want to emphasize that the operational orders to the pilots prohibited any attacks on populated areas. And I would like to emphasize again that these limited-duration, protective reaction strikes were initiated after the other side—in violation of an understanding which preceded the halt of U.S. bombing—had this month shot down an unarmed reconnaissance aircraft and had shelled the cities of Hue and Saigon.

We do not intend to tolerate violations of these or any other understandings.

Moved To Another Area

U.S. Conducts Mission To Free PWs In North

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General Leroy J. Manor, USAF, commander of the operation, and Colonel Arthur D. Simons, USA, who led the team in the search and rescue attempt.

The two appeared with Secretary Laird during his press conference and their presence added drama to the announcement.

Secretary Laird opened the news conference by stating, "I want to give now the details of the only operation that took place north of the 19th parallel this past weekend.

"Some months ago in the face of continued and adamant refusal of the other side to abide by the provisions of the Geneva Convention or to participate in meaningful negotiations on the exchange of prisoners of war, I prepared, with the approval of the President, contingency plans for a possible Search and Rescue (SAR) effort of as many of our prisoners as possible . . ."

Secretary Laird continued, "Recognizing that we would be forced to operate on necessarily limited intelligence and recognizing also the hazards of the mission, the President, on my recommendation, gave approval for the operation early Friday morning (20th). A key factor in the final decision to launch this SAR was the new information we received this month that some of our men were dying in prisoner of war camps.

"My recommendation was based on the same motivation that prompted our steadfast readiness to mount the numerous search and rescue attempts in enemy territory whenever there is a possibility of saving an American life."

Secretary Laird pointed out that this policy has the President's strong and unqualified support, and said it should be a source of great pride to all Americans that there are military men who volunteer for such missions.

The group landed about 2 a.m. (Hanoi time) by helicopter at the location reported to be a prisoner of war compound at Son Tay.

There was some resistance and one trooper was slightly wounded. There was no attempt to count enemy casualties in the total darkness.

Meanwhile, U.S. aircraft created a diversion by dropping flares and being noisy.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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CITED—Colonel David R. Scott (right) receives the Air Force Command Astronaut Wings from Major General Nils O. Ohman during ceremonies at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Manned Spacecraft Center. Col. Scott is the 13th Air Force Astronaut to receive the special wings. As a NASA Astronaut, he is assigned to Headquarters Command, USAF's 1st Special Activities Squadron, Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Secretary Laird continued:

Regrettably, the rescue team discovered that the camp recently had been vacated. No prisoners were located. The SAR team, according to its well-rehearsed plan, searched every building and broke the locks on doors of rooms which had been used as detention cells. They successfully returned to safety without suffering a single serious casualty.

One rescue helicopter which made a controlled crash-landing in the compound was destroyed intentionally, precisely according to plan, prior to the evacuation of the rescue team.

If there had been prisoners in the compound at Son Tay they would be free men today.

I also would like to read to you the message which I asked the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to send to Gen. Manor, Col. Simons and their men.

"The President has asked that I express to you, to Col. Simons, and to the officers and men of your command his deepest appreciation for your gallant humanitarian efforts. The daring and courageous performance which marked this hazardous mission was inspirational. He is proud of the magnificent example of skill, courage, and devotion so valiantly demonstrated by you and your men.

"The Secretary of Defense and I share fully the Commander-in-Chief's sentiments. We commend the high sense of duty which your long weeks of training and your dedication exemplified. There are no tributes greater than the willingness to sacrifice one's life for others. You and your men have earned that tribute."

Secretary Laird concluded his remarks by emphasizing, "We shall continue to make every effort to free our prisoners."

Policies Of United States Reviewed

Inter-American Cooperation And The United States

In a recent address Under Secretary of State John N. Irwin II reviewed the policies of the United States and their effect on the other nations of the Americas for members of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress. Excerpts of his speech follow.

Inter-American cooperation has always been and will always be a prime concern to the Government of the United States.

It may be useful to recall the five principles outlined by President Nixon in his remarks last fall as the basis for his administration's actions in this hemisphere:

—**First,** *a firm commitment to the Inter-American system, and to the compacts which bind us in that system;*

—**Second,** *respect for national identity and the national dignity in a partnership in which rights and responsibilities are shared by a community of independent states;*

—**Third,** *a firm commitment to continued United States assistance for hemispheric development;*

—**Fourth,** *a belief that these objectives can best be achieved by supporting Latin American initiatives on a multilateral basis; and*

—**Finally,** *a dedication to improving the quality of life in the Americas.*

Interdependence

The nations of this hemisphere have increasingly recognized over the past century the historical, geographical, political, and economic considerations which make for the interdependence of all the Americas.

The growing pressures to develop, modernize, and adapt to new challenges have led us all to reflect this interdependence in a variety of evolving organizational patterns, from the Pan American Union, to the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, and, most recently, the approach which has emerged from President Nixon's call last October for further action for progress within a more mature partnership.

We are aware that the countries of the hemisphere are particularly interested in two major topics of relevance here. They are interested in diversifying and expanding their export trade. At the same time, they retain an interest in accepting and utilizing available bilateral and multilateral foreign developmental assistance.

New Approach

From the beginning of his administration, President Nixon has reaffirmed the long-sustained United States interest in assisting Latin American trade and development and suggested new ways to improve and restructure our continuing relationship.

To this end he sought and received the advice of our Latin American neighbors . . . His administration embarked on the series of meetings of the IA-ECOSOC [Inter-American Economic and Social Council] and its subsidiary and associated bodies which are continuing; and in which the new, more mature relationship and still-evolving new programs of action for progress are being forged.

Against this background, I would like to review the actions for progress which have been taken during the period of less than two years of the Nixon administration:

● *President Nixon acted last June to remove one of the principal impediments which had arisen in prior years to the orderly and harmonious administration of our bilateral assistance to Latin America. I refer to the elimination of the so-called "additionality" requirement.*

● *Then, following the summer of 1969, spent in intensive study of actions which could be taken or begun in response to the Latin American request . . . the President announced a series of new steps in his October 31 speech, with the following results to date:*

—The decision of the United States Government to press for a liberal, worldwide system of generalized preferences for all developing countries. The initial list of products which the United States proposed for generalized preferences was subsequently expanded following consultations with our Latin American and other trading partners.

—Multilateral institutions within the inter-American system have been accorded increased responsibilities for operations and decisions affecting United States bilateral assistance to Latin America.

—A comprehensive study of debt servicing problems . . . is well advanced, and the international institutions which are conducting the study are expected to issue their reports within a few weeks.

—Aid loans were "untied," to permit procurement not only in the United States but anywhere in Latin America. This "untying" has now been extended to all the developing countries. In an associated measure, dollars provided in AID Loans for the local costsof projects were completely "untied," thus permitting their use for any purpose.

—New initiatives were announced for export development, tourism, and capital market development.

● *Finally, among major new actions accomplished or well advanced, legislation is now proceeding through the United States Congress to provide an additional $1.8 billion in U.S. support for the Inter-American Development Bank.*

Raising Standards

In 1961, the United States pledged an annual contribution of nearly $1 billion to assist in the effort of the Alliance for progress to raise the standards of life in all the Americas and, happily, has exceeded it.

The U.S. official commitment to Latin American economic assistance of over $1.1 billion in Fiscal Year 1970 represents one of the largest single-year inputs in the history of the Alliance.

'The United States will work vigorously and persistently toward a solution of our mutual problems, making people, with their human, social, and economic needs, the inspiration of our efforts.'

At present, a preponderance of all U.S. assistance to the hemisphere goes through international agencies.

As to the future—last month President Nixon transmitted to the Congress his recommendations for the reorganization of U.S. foreign assistance programs.

New Agencies

A principal thrust of the President's recommendations is to channel even more of our development assistance through multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and other regional lending associations.

U.S. bilateral assistance programs would continue through two new agencies.

One, an International Development Institute, would concentrate scientific and technological talent on the problems of development, assist other countries to manage their own development programs, support expanded research programs in population, and cooperate in other programs of social development.

The other agency, an International Development Corporation, would administer most of our bilateral lending programs, which would be put on a more businesslike basis.

The recently created Overseas Private Investment Corporation has been charged with the responsibility of operating our investment insurance guaranty programs and other activities to promote private investment in developing countries.

Needs Of Tomorrow

All of us know that the statistics of the economic growth rate of Latin America as a whole under the Alliance for Progress and the realities of social progress fall short of the needs of today and tomorrow, though most of yesterday's targets were largely accomplished.

We recognize . . . the serious problems and large obstacles you and we must face.

Together we form a community of widely diverse peoples, with differing perceptions of self-interest and reality and different ways of reacting to these perceptions. Practical and serious restraints frequently inhibit our efforts to meet the surging aspirations of our societies.

The United States will work vigorously and persistently toward a solution of our mutual problems, making people, with their human, social, and economic needs, the inspiration of our efforts.

BLUE RIDGE COMMISSIONING—Under Secretary of the Navy John W. Warner inspects the Marine Honor Guard during commissioning ceremonies for the amphibious command ship USS Blue Ridge at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Nov. 14. Mr. Warner is accompanied by Rear Admiral Kenneth L. Veth, Commandant, Fourth Naval District. Captain Kent J. Carroll is Commanding Officer of the Blue Ridge. (U.S. Navy Photo)

New Air Force Program Designed To Improve Officer Assignments

A new Centralized Logistics Officer Management System, scheduled for implementation in May 1971, is designed to "maximize the potential of logistics officers" by improving Air Force officer-job-match in the logistics area.

"Palace Log" is the nickname of the new logistics career management system that will substantially increase the functional involvement of the Air Force Military Personnel Center at Randolph AFB, San Antonio, Tex., for 12,000 officer job assignments through the grade of lieutenant colonel in the materiel and maintenance career areas.

The Military Personnel Center will coordinate with major commands and discuss each assignment with the individual officer prior to making the assignment.

The main objective of "Palace Log," an official said, "is to improve the system of matching the officer to the specific job requirements in the logistics career area. This will require increased knowledge of the actual job and the characteristics of the existing and projected officer force."

Through increased knowledge of the actual job requirements and the characteristics of the Air Force logistics officer force provided by the new system, the Military Personnel Center is expected to be in a much better position to match logistics officers to specific jobs and provide a "more personalized" officer assignment system in the logistics area. In addition to asking the officer what his desires are, the Military Personnel Center will also be asking functional managers what qualities are wanted in an officer to fill a specific vacancy.

'Stand Up And Be Counted'

Secretary Kelley Discusses People, All-Volunteer Force

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fail to insist that military people are treated with decency and respect throughout our society."

Mr. Kelley discussed questions asked about military people and national defense because, he said, "they are questions which should be answered to the satisfaction of the American public."

He noted that his chief preoccupation is people, and that he worked closely with other civilian officials and military officers who are responsible for the utilization of manpower in the Armed Forces.

"I travel frequently on my job," he said, "both in this country and abroad. During my travels I always visit with groups of enlisted personnel and officers without their commanders present.

"Through these job and travel contacts I have come to know the Armed Forces, and thus my opinions reflect at least a fair degree of exposure to military people—their needs, their aspirations, and their problems."

Following are additional excerpts from Assistant Secretary Kelley's address:

One of the chief responsibilities of my job is providing human resources. In the Military Services, this means either getting volunteers to enlist, or continuing to use a Selective Service draft system which is fraught with inequities.

We are reducing reliance on the draft. For Calendar Year 1970, total draft calls will be 163,500. This is 125,000 less than the previous year, and the lowest number drafted since before the Vietnam buildup in 1964. We are determined to achieve zero draft calls no later than July 1973, and I assure you that every effort will be made to beat the timetable. But getting rid of the draft requires a good deal more than a will to do so within the Department of Defense. It requires the cooperation of other branches of government, including, of course, the Congress. It also requires the understanding and support of the American public—and that's where you enter the picture.

To eliminate reliance on the draft and achieve an All-Volunteer Armed Force, the following ingredients are needed:

(1) Military pay must bear a reasonable relationship to civilian pay.

(2) The ordinary requirements of family life, such as decent housing and quality schools, must be available and within the financial reach of military people.

(3) Military life must be reasonably satisfying and challenging.

(4) Military people, and the uniform they wear, must be treated with respect.

Think a moment about these four ingredients. Adequate pay, the opportunity for a decent family life, a satisfying job, and a respected place in society. Can any successful organization meet its personnel needs with lower expectations than these? **The answer is clearly no.**

The All-Volunteer Force means that the Armed Forces must trade effectively in the same market place from which you draw your employees. The right people will be attracted to the Armed Forces only if the expectations of service life are adequate. And the right people will be retained by the Armed Forces in sufficient numbers only if these expectations are realized.

The first two of these ingredients cost money—considerably more money than has been available thus far. Let me illustrate.

The base pay of a recruit graduating from basic training in the Armed Forces today is $1,650 a year. Add to this quarters, subsistence, and the tax advantage of these benefits and the total comes to $3,250. Now use any comparison you wish—the $1.60 an hour Federal minimum wage which annualizes at $3,300, the annual pay of a Job Corps graduate of $3,900, or the common beginner's pay for unskilled blue-collar work of $6,000. Measured by any standard, military entry pay is much too low—so low, in fact, that present pay levels keep people who would otherwise volunteer from enlisting in the Armed Forces. Every responsible study of military pay, including the Gates Commission Report on the All-Volunteer Force, has concluded that substantial pay increases, particularly for enlisted personnel with less than two years of service, are essential to eliminate reliance on the draft.

Last April, President Nixon sent a message to the Congress on Draft Reform and the All-Volunteer Force. That same month we sent a bill to Congress proposing a 20 percent increase in the base pay of enlisted personnel with less than two years of service. This would be only a modest move in the direction of closing the gap between military and civilian pay at the entry level. At present force levels it would cost $450 million a year. We await Congressional action on this bill.

In order to provide decent housing for military families many thousands of additional housing units must be constructed in the coming years. Existing barracks, many of World War II and earlier vintage, must be renovated and refurbished. Allowances must be provided for military people who are assigned to high-cost metropolitan areas where living costs are so high that the military member must "moonlight" on a second job as a means of survival. These are among the reasons why it will cost money to secure our Nation with an All-Volunteer Force.

The third ingredient—a satisfying military job and career—is a challenge for Defense management and the military commander. No amount of money spent on higher pay, better housing, or other material benefits will provide the right answer if the military job falls short on satisfaction and challenge. In the Armed Forces, people are sometimes underutilized. Rules and regulations governing people, conduct, uniforms, liberty, and similar matters often do not contribute either to the Nation's security or to troop morale. These outmoded rules are known as "Mickey Mouse" to the military man, and they very effectively "turn him off" and send him back to civilian life.

Perhaps you have read recent news accounts of some bold changes initiated by Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, the new Chief of Naval Operations. Establishing hard rock clubs where they

can really rock it, permitting beards and ear-lobe level sideburns, and installing beer vending machines in quarters doesn't fit the mold of the Navy I belonged to in World War II.

Tremendous effort is being applied by military and civilian officials in Defense to move in the direction illustrated by Admiral Zumwalt's initiatives. But the point of these rules changes is to treat military personnel like mature, responsible people who can be held accountable for their own actions. Those who abuse their new-found privileges will face disciplinary action . . . .

In war or peace, military life has unique and difficult demands. They include the ever-present risk of losing one's life, and the certainty of prolonged separation from one's family. They demand courage and a high degree of excellence. The least a grateful Nation should do is insure that our military people enjoy an occasional expression of our gratitude, or at least do not feel the vicious sting of our ingratitude.

We Americans can't have it both ways. We can't insist that the Selective Service draft must go, but fail to support those measures needed to create and maintain an All-Volunteer Force. American colleges can't protest their love of freedom, but permit a radical minority on campus to deprive others of the freedom to choose a military profession through ROTC. And, American citizens who place a value on their own security cannot fail to insist that military people are treated with decency and respect throughout our society.

It is time for Americans to stand up and be counted. I wish that your fine organization and every organization of good people in America—churches, labor unions, professional and trade associations, Chambers of Commerce, fraternal organizations, and service clubs—would pledge themselves and their members to a simple but highly effective proposition: *a conscious effort to insure that the military man and woman are respected, welcomed, and never deprived of opportunities and rights accorded other citizens.*

Finally, here is an important action for the National Association of Real Estate Boards. I earnestly recommend that this convention not be adjourned without resolving the following:

- That housing be made available to military personnel on exactly the same terms offered to civilians and without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.
- That steps be taken to insure compliance with this policy, including the imposition of stiff sanctions upon realtors who do not respect it.

The Armed Forces of the United States are strong, and so especially are the military commanders who lead them. But do not take either that strength or that leadership for granted. Their task is enormous because their charter is to secure our freedoms. Support them in what they do, and they will not let you down.

Board Of Visitors Inquiry

President Nixon Receives Annual Report, Recommendations On U.S. Military Academy

President Nixon has received the May 1970 Report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy.

The board, which met at West Point, N.Y., from April 30 to May 2, 1970, is required by law to meet annually to inquire into the state of morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods and other matters relating to the academy which the board decides to consider and report to the President.

The board consists of six Presidential appointees, three Vice Presidential appointees, four appointed by the Speaker of the House and a member designated by the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee from each Congressional body. Major General Leif J. Sverdrup, USAR (Ret.) served as board chairman.

The board reached the following conclusions:

—The Corps of Cadets demonstrated impressive bearing, mental alertness, articulateness, mature awareness of issues. Also impressive was the personal candor of the individual cadets and the commendable appearance of the corps in ceremonial formation.

—Academy personnel are earnestly motivated, professionally competent, well disciplined, and possessed of a high sense of duty.

—The curriculum is excellent and is subjected to continuing critical review by the Academic Board.

—Major General William A. Knowlton, Superintendent of the Academy for a very brief period, has a sound grasp of the varied responsibilities of his command.

The board's recommendations included:

—That all agencies concerned support and expedite the processing of the academy's request for deficiency funds to assure timely completion of the Academic Building presently under construction.

—That Congress authorize and appropriate funds for construction of effective secondary sewage facilities at West Point, currently part of the FY '71 Military Construction Authorization program.

—That Defense include in its construction program and the Congress approve funding of the remaining construction projects in the approved Academy Expansion Program to maintain the construction effort and assure that the required facilities will be completed in time to support effectively the increasing strength of the Corps of Cadets.

—That the Army budget continue to provide for the increasing operational and maintenance costs, as well as the manpower requirements of the academy, consistent with the programmed development of new facilities.

—That Army and the superintendent continue to implement the recommendations of the Faculty Review Board, particularly as they apply to maintaining the present high quality of the instructional staff and to increasing the size of the tenure component of the faculty.

Secretary Packard Concerned About R&D Decline

Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard is "very concerned" about the decline in this Nation's total research and development effort.

This decline "has grave implications" for the future military strength of the entire free world and the future economic growth of the United States, he said, because Defense-supported research over the past 25 years has been a decisive factor in both this country's military capability and its economic growth.

Secretary Packard voiced this warning at the annual convention of the Instrument Society of America at Philadelphia.

He noted that the space program, together with expanding defense research, brought the total U.S. Government R&D expenditures to a peak of about $13 billion in 1966-67. Defense R&D accounted for about half of that amount.

But now in 1970, he said, the U.S. Government R&D total is dropping to a level of around $11 billion, with both space and defense declining rapidly and with defense still about half the total.

Secretary Packard had praise for the "great vision and wisdom" of the men who set the pattern for military R&D in the United States after World War II.

"They had seen the U.S. leap to the forefront in world technology during that war (World War II). They recognized that technology was a basic reason why the allies won the war; that it was such things as radar, the proximity fuse and nuclear technology that largely made the difference."

He stressed as even more important their recognition that defense R&D required the broadest possible base of technology and technical education, that R&D was the job of the Nation's universities, and that this was where the payoff would be the best.

Secretary Packard reminded his audience that the benefits of Defense-sponsored R&D at dozens of major universities seeped far and wide into the national economy.

"But the level of research and development is now going down." He explained, "It began to go down with the reduction in space programs. And now we are faced with the prospect of a reduction in defense programs which are still over half the total.

"We were reaching the end of an era of increasing research and development budgets for the United States beginning in January 1969 as I first took this job, but let me assure you that this was not and is not my objective."

He said that at the present time the United States is from two to four years ahead of the Soviet Union in every important area of weapons technology.

"In strategic forces we now have better ICBMs, better ABM technology and better equipment at every level of detail that is important," the Secretary noted.

"We now have better ships, better submarines and so forth, across the board, in nearly every area," he continued. "Our weapons are better now because we developed a substantial lead in technology in World War II. And we have maintained high enough levels of research and development to stay ahead ever since."

Secretary Packard concluded that research and development has been a key element of the Nation's strength and the source of a better life for its people and the decisive element in assuring their security.

He said that our society and the world around us present ever-increasing demands on our imagination and technical excellence, that both he and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird accepted the responsibility "to see that these demands are accurately described to the Congress and the American people."

PAKISTAN RELIEF MISSION—U.S. Army ground crewmen load a helicopter into the rear cargo area of an Air Force C–141 for delivery to East Pakistan. The U.S. Government sent four UH–1 helicopters as part of a humanitarian relief effort for the victims of Pakistan's massive tidal waves. The C–141s departed from Pope, AFB, N.C. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

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